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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

For Administrative Use

WHY GROW MORE IN 1944?

A weary soldier chewing canned meat and biscuits in a foxhole....

A plane welder washing down a noon-day sandwich with milk....

A U.S. family sitting down at home to three "squares" a day....

Thin, unsmiling children and gaunt parents slowly eating bread and soup in devastated Europe....

The food requirements of these and untold other millions of people challenge American farmers in 1944.

Demands for food from U.S. farms are at an all-time peak and still increasing. By next year, the year when most of the 1944 crops will be consumed, this country will be called upon to feed many millions more people--possibly to feed them on partial diets or for part of the year, but yet more--than in either 1943 or 1944.

Even to fulfill the all-important requirements of our armed forces and our civilians and to help meet the minimum needs of liberated peoples calls for another gigantic effort by American farmers in 1944, surpassing even the preparations and hard work which yielded a record-smashing output of food in 1943.

In any year, it is impossible because of the whims of Nature and other unforeseeable developments to predict either food requirements or food production with final accuracy. In wartime, the even greater uncertainties of military developments multiply the hazards of forecasting food needs or supplies.

We do know these facts about present and prospective requirements:

1. Our armed forces expect to have 11.3 million men in uniform, including an additional 2.5 million men overseas, by the end of the year. The Army, with 7.7 million men, keeps a 270-day food reserve for every man overseas and a 90-day reserve for every man stationed in this country. Present estimates allocate about 13.5 percent of our total food supply to meet military requirements.

2. Continuing successes of United Nations forces lengthen military supply lines and liberate millions of underfed men, women, and children. Our military strategy, our humanitarianism, and our hopes for an enduring peace prompt us to give these people at least the minimum food necessary to restore their strength and self-sufficiency.

3. The food we send the soldiers and peoples of Britain and Russia helps defeat our enemies just as surely as the food we provide our own fighters--and without battle risk to our own men. Present allocations call for sharing around 11.5 percent of our 1944 food supply with our Allies through Lend-lease.

4. Civilian demands for food are largest in our history. Under rationing and the great expansion in employment and purchasing power, people in the lower income groups are eating better than ever before. Far from being neglected, civilians are being allocated 75 percent of the 1944 food supply--about the same proportion they ate last year. As a whole, American civilians are better fed than they were before Pearl Harbor.

---Interesting Facts and Factors---

***The average soldier eats half again as much food in the army as he ate in civilian life.

***Half-starvation anywhere in the world breeds warped bodies and fanatic minds.

***Before the war England produced only 40 percent of her food requirements. By plowing up lawns, golf courses and by other drastic measures England now produces around two-thirds of her needs.

***When the Ukraine and North Caucasus were overrun, Russia lost more than 40 percent of her normal food production.

***Nearly all food shipped to Russia goes directly to the Russian army.

***Food "shortages" exist in the U.S. only in the sense that some of us cannot buy all of every kind of food that we are able and willing to pay for.

***Military purchases of U.S. food in 1943 increased 75 percent over 1942; supplies of U.S. food for Lend-lease and export increased 57 percent.

GROW MORE IN '44

Feb. 11, 1944

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Why We Need More....

....In 1944

SOYBEANS

Goal: 13,654,000 harvested acres
....26 percent more than 1943

The Increased Needs....Chiefly for larger armed forces and liberated peoples,

1. Most of the requirements for fats and oils for our own people will continue to come from livestock. But oil crops are the most efficient source for the extra fat and protein needed to feed our larger army and a growing number of liberated peoples. Only by looking to oil crops for the extra production can we get enough....in time.
2. The reopening and rehabilitation of Europe is expected to require an additional 3.5 to 4 billion pounds of fats and oils during the first year after Germany surrenders. This estimate would provide only a bare minimum diet for those underfed men, women, and children. But it would help them get back on their own productive feet.
3. The 1944 soybean goal is needed to supply an extra 300 million pounds of soybean oil, a relatively small but extremely urgent part of the increased needs for fats and oils.
4. British and Norwegian whaling operations may supply as much as 500 million pounds of the increased requirements. This will depend upon how soon whaling expeditions can be outfitted.

The Continuing Needs....For human food, livestock, industry.

1. Soybean cake and meal is excellent high-protein feed for livestock. About one-tenth of our soybean meal is used in making soybean flour and grits for human consumption.
2. While the use of soybean oil by industry has been prohibited except for military orders, soybean oil and meal is used in making soap, glycerine (for explosives), plastics (helmets, pistol grips), glue (for plywood), paints, varnish, linoleum, medicines, printing ink.
3. Soybeans supply an important part of edible oil requirements such as margarine and cooking fats for U.S. civilians.

The Key Production States....In order of 1943 harvested acreage rank (with percentage increase sought in 1944).

1. Illinois	(16%)	6. Arkansas	(40%)
2. Iowa	(43%)	7. North Carolina	(56%)
3. Indiana	(9%)	8. Minnesota	(22%)
4. Ohio	(13%)	9. Kansas	(43%)
5. Missouri	(11%)	10. Mississippi	(44%)

--Interesting Facts and Factors--

***Liberated peoples will eat soybean oil in the form of margarine, shortening, salad oil, and cooking oil.

***The Navy's fighting PT boats are constructed of plywood cemented together with soybean glue.

***A bushel of soybeans yields, on the average, 9 pounds of oil and 48 pounds of meal.

***Less than 10 percent of the oil crushed from the U. S. soybean crop in 1943 will be put into uses other than food.

***Using the 1937-41 average yields for corn and soybeans, an acre of land in the Corn Belt, if planted to soybeans, would yield 154 pounds of oil, and if the meal were fed to hogs as part of a balanced ration, 55 pounds of lard, making a total of 209 pounds of visible fats. The same acre planted to corn, and the corn fed to hogs in a balanced ration, would produce about 89 pounds of visible fat in the form of lard.

***If the "invisible" fat included in pork were included, the acre of soybeans would produce 274 pounds of fat and the acre of corn, 194 pounds.

***An hour of labor devoted to soybeans used directly as food will produce on the average eight times as much food energy as an hour spent on hogs.

GROW MORE SOYBEANS IN '44

Why We Need More....

....In 1944

PEANUTS

Goal: 6,158,000 acres
.....18 percent above 1943.

The Increased Needs: 300 million pounds more peanut oil for increasing military and foreign rehabilitation requirements.

1. As long as surplus sources of vegetable oil in the Pacific are held by Japan, the United Nations face shortages of fats and oils to fill the minimum needs of their armed forces, civilians, and liberated peoples.
2. While not much peanut oil goes into Lend-lease shipments, its use at home releases other oils to help fill the U.S. allocation of about 1,400,000,000 pounds of fats and oils for shipment to our Allies in 1944. Next year's requirements, to be filled from this year's crop, are expected to be even greater.
3. The men of our expanding army and navy like, and eat, enormous quantities of peanut candy, peanut butter, and just plain peanuts, which supply food energy for the hard tasks ahead. Fats and oils, such as come from peanuts, are the most concentrated sources of food energy, yielding twice as many calories per pound as protein or starches and sugar.
4. The availability of peanut oil releases other oils for the production of explosives and other military materials. Direct military requirements for oil for all purposes are expected to total more than one billion pounds in 1944.
5. A crop of peanuts also increases livestock production by yielding peanut hay and protein meal for urgently needed livestock feed. Peanut oil goes into margarine and other foods. The total civilian allocation of all types of fats and oils for 1944 is 9.1 billion pounds.

The Key Production States:....In order of 1943 acreage rank for peanuts grown alone (with percentage increase sought in 1944).

1. Georgia	(8%)	4. Oklahoma	(23%)
2. Texas	(10%)	5. North Carolina	(7%)
3. Alabama	(11%)	6. Florida	(10%)

---Interesting Facts and Factors---

***One acre of peanuts yields 216 pounds of oil and 323 pounds of protein meal as well as one-half ton of hay for feed.

***An acre of peanuts crushed for oil would release enough of other types of oils to provide explosives for firing 500 anti-tank shells.

***The rationing of butter has stimulated the use of peanut butter as a spread for bread.

***Peanuts are high in protein and vitamin B.

***In Russia, the ration of fats is less than two pounds a month for manual workers and less than half a pound a month for children. Allocation of fats for U. S. civilians is at the rate of 3.7 pounds a person a month in 1944.

GROW MORE PEANUTS IN '44

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Feb.11,1944

FLAXSEED

Goal: 5,895,000 acres of flaxseed for oil
7 percent below 1943.

The Needs.... While the acreage objective is less than last year, the necessity for meeting that goal is REAL and URGENT.

1. The U. S. goal has been lowered because of the unsuitability of certain land for flaxseed, and the more urgent need for competing crops in certain areas; for example, wheat. (Planted acreage in 1943 exceeded the goal by 800,000 acres.)
2. Estimated Lend-lease requirements for linseed oil during 1944 are 374 million pounds. Most of this goes to Russia where refined linseed oil is consumed as food because of the scarcity of butter and lard. Lend-lease purchases of linseed oil jumped from 70 million pounds in 1942 to 300 million pounds in 1943.
3. U. S. military requirements for linseed oil in 1944 include 62.4 million pounds for paint and varnish; 10 million pounds for direct delivery; 3.1 million pounds for coated fabrics, linoleum, and oil cloth and large quantities for construction of ships and weapons of war.
4. Combined requirements for civilians and armed forces; 750 million pounds (vs. about 830 million pounds in 1943). Manufacture of paint and varnish for civilians will take 290 million pounds; coated fabrics, 64 million pounds.

The Key Production States.... In order of 1943 planted acreage rank (with percentage change in 1944 from 1943).

1. North Dakota	(down 8%)	5. Iowa	(down 29%)
2. Minnesota	(up 2%)	6. Kansas	(up 13%)
3. South Dakota	(down 5%)	7. California	(down 10%)
4. Montana	(down 29%)		

---Interesting Facts and Factors---

***Supplies of fats and oils accessible to the United Nations are expected to remain very short after the close of the European war as long as Japan controls normal sources of supply in the Pacific.

***About 60 pounds of meal and 34 pounds of oil can be obtained from crushing 100 pounds of flaxseed.

***Edible fats and oils, providing more energy than any other food, are urgently needed by men fighting in sub-zero temperatures.

***One bushel of flaxseed will produce an average of 19 pounds of linseed oil.

***An average acre of flax produces 178 pounds of linseed oil and 333 pounds of linseed meal.

***Core oils, which bind the sand in making molds for metal casting, will require about 80 million pounds of linseed oil in 1944.

***Industrial uses of linseed oil include printing inks, lubricants, leather and textile processing, pharmaceuticals, metal working compounds, adhesives, wallboard, soap, and core oils.

***The production of flaxseed, like soybeans, utilizes machinery available on most farms for other crops.

GROW ENOUGH FLAXSEED IN '44

Feb. 11, 1944

Why We Need More....

....In 1944

DRY BEANS

Goal: 3,048,000 acres
....11 percent more than 1943

The Increased Needs....To meet continually growing civilian, military, and Lend-lease requirements.

1. Beans, a traditional army and navy food, still are an important item of diet for our fighters. They will need about 14 percent of the dry bean supply in 1944. A soldier eats 11.5 pounds of beans a year, nearly 2.5 pounds more than a civilian. U. S. military and war services used over 233 million pounds of dry beans in 1943.
2. Civilians ate 8.7 pounds of dry beans per capita last year. In 1944 they will need around 1.2 billion pounds in order to maintain the same per capita consumption.
3. Lend-lease shipments in 1943 took over 324 million pounds of dry beans. Most of the beans sent to Russia and the United Kingdom are eaten by the fighting men. In 1944 our Allies will need approximately 25 percent of the supply.

Key Production States....According to rank in 1943 planted acreage (with percentage change for 1944 from 1943).

1. Michigan	(up 40%)	5. Idaho	(up 8%)
2. Colorado	(down 16%)*	6. New York	(up 8%)
3. California	(up 13%)	7. Wyoming	(down 3%)*
4. New Mexico	(no change)	8. Nebraska	(no change)

*Reduced acreages in goals reported by Colorado and Wyoming reflect difficulties resulting from plantings on lands unsuited for such production.

---Interesting Facts and Factors---

***Dry beans have high nutritive value and low cost; they pack well, ship well, and keep well, which makes for convenience in handling and storing.

***A 100-pound sack of dry beans will feed 100 soldiers for 30 days.

***Dry beans are good body builders. They have a high protein content, and contain good amounts of carbohydrate, high calcium and phosphate content, considerable iron, important quantities of vitamin B₁, riboflavin, and niacin, and a high calory count.

***The 1944 production goal of 24,873,000 bags of 100 pounds each would mean the equivalent of 6,815,000 pounds a day, 284,000 pounds an hour, 4,700 pounds a minute.

***The navy requires 1,500 pounds of dry beans to feed 1,000 sailors for 30 days.

GROW MORE DRY BEANS IN '44

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Feb. 11, 1944

Why We Need More

.... In 1944

M I L K

Goal: 121 billion pounds

....2 percent more than 1943

The Increased Needs....Demands from all consumers---soldiers, civilians, Allies---for dairy products have been increasing faster than for almost any other food.

1. It takes one and one-half quarts of milk a day to supply the daily ration of the average man in uniform for butter, cheese, evaporated and fluid milk. Over a year's time, this demand requires approximately the full-time production of one cow for every four men. Military requirements for evaporated milk in 1944 are 66 percent above 1943.
2. Civilians are consuming one-fourth again as much milk as they did before the war. With greater purchasing power and with shortages of many other popular foods, their demands for milk are greater than the supply which can be fairly allocated to them. However, there will be enough milk for civilians in 1944 to take care of their essential dietary needs.
3. For our Allies, dried milk and Cheddar cheese carry more balanced food value per unit of shipping space than any other food. Shipments of milk products to Russia have more than doubled during the past year. Nearly all the dairy products sent to Russia are consumed at the fighting fronts and in military hospitals. In Russian cities, milk is given only to children under six years of age. Less than one-twentieth of our total butter supply is scheduled for Lend-lease shipments this year.
4. Liberated areas....their minimum needs for U. S. dairy products cannot be estimated but it is safe to assume that the needs of these peoples will be increasing.

The Continuing Needs....U. S. civilians consumed 84 percent----100 billion pounds----of the nation's total milk supply in 1943.

The Key Production States....An all-out job for every State

---Interesting Facts and Factors---

***The announced policy of the War Food Administration is to give preference in the use of feed to the production of milk and eggs.

***Whole milk is the most complete single food. Milk and milk products supplied $\frac{3}{4}$ of all our calcium, $\frac{1}{2}$ our riboflavin, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of all fats, phosphorus, and vitamin A.

***Milk is by far the most efficient source of protein. The same quantity of feed will produce more than twice as much protein if fed to dairy cows for milk than if fed to hogs for pork.

***"Reverse" Lend-lease supplies our troops in England with bread, potatoes, sugar, fresh vegetables, coffee, and cocoa; in Australia and New Zealand, with dairy products, meat, fruits, and vegetables.

***The all-time peak in U.S. milk production was 119,240,000,000 pounds in 1942.

***About 22 billion pounds---about one-fifth the total supply---of 1943 milk production was used on farms.

***Dried skim milk which can be transported overseas relatively easily is one of the best sources of proteins and minerals and lacks only the fat content of whole milk.

PRODUCE MORE MILK IN '44

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Feb. 11, 1944

Why We Need More

....In 1944

P O T A T O E S

Goal: 3,519,000 acres
....3 percent over 1943

The Increased Needs....To offset in part the relatively smaller supplies of certain other foods, as well as to supply our armed forces and increasing civilian demand.

1. The military forces will take around 24 million bushels of potatoes in the raw state and 20 million bushels dehydrated. A soldier eats about 4 bushels a year--nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels more than a civilian.
2. Because potatoes are one of the foods which can be dehydrated readily, large quantities can be shipped overseas. In 1943, deliveries of potatoes to the United Nations amounted to 5,523,978 pounds in the dehydrated form, 34,145,793 pounds canned, and 1,700,080 pounds fresh.
3. Civilian consumption of potatoes in recent years has been at 130 pounds per capita. The 1944 production goal is based on expectation that per capita consumption will reach 135 pounds this year. Total requirements of potatoes for civilian food in 1944 are expected to be 322.5 million bushels.
4. Industrially potatoes are used to make starch which may take 10 million bushels in 1944. Around 57 million bushels will be needed for seed during the coming year.

Key Production States....According to 1943 acreage (with percentage change for 1944).

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Minnesota (up 9%) | 5. Idaho (down 9%)* |
| 2. Michigan (up 11%) | 6. Wisconsin (up 8%) |
| 3. New York (up 11%) | 7. North Dakota (up 10%) |
| 4. Maine (down 9%)* | 8. Pennsylvania (up 12%) |

*Reductions in 1944 goals reported by Maine and Idaho reflect labor and transportation difficulties in 1943.

---Interesting Facts and Factors---

***Potatoes are important sources of iron, vitamin B, and vitamin C. They also contain calcium, phosphorus, and nicotinic acid, the pellagra-preventing vitamin.

***Potato starch is used for sizing and finishing cotton textiles, balloon cloth, and parachute material. It also is used to manufacture dextrine, soluble starch, malt sugar, confectionery, and nitro-starch explosives.

***U. S. potato production in 1943 was the largest on record, exceeding the 1942 crop by 25 percent. The 1943 yield of 139 bushels per acre also set a record.

***During 11 of the last 35 years, consumption of potatoes has reached 160 pounds per capita. During the last 10 years, per capita consumption has averaged 130 pounds.

***The British consume 257 pounds of potatoes per capita each year. They prepare them about 100 different ways—even as desserts.

***Potatoes supplement feed supplies in two ways--cull potatoes can be used as feed and the manufacture of starch from potatoes releases corn for feed.

GROW MORE POTATOES IN 1944

Feb. 11, 1944

Why We Need More....

....In 1944

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

Goals: 1,688,000 acres of fresh vegetables
.....8 percent above 1943

2,210,000 acres of vegetables for processing
.....6 percent above 1943

The Increased Needs....More canned vegetables for enlarged armed forces, at home and overseas and for prospective liberated areas....More fresh vegetables at home for our armed forces, for civilians.

1. Total requirements for processed vegetables in 1945, to be met from 1944 production, are estimated one-fifth greater than those met from 1943 output. This includes canned, frozen, and dehydrated products. With goals for commercial acreage increased less than half the additional requirement, the difference will have to come from home canning.
2. About one-half of the canned vegetables, more than four-fifths of the frozen vegetables, and a tenth of the dehydrated vegetables are needed to meet civilian requirements. The rest will go to our armed forces, Lend-lease, and foreign relief,
3. Because of increasing needs for processed vegetables for overseas shipment and due to the rationing of other foods, U.S. civilians must have more fresh vegetables for adequate vitamins and minerals. If goals are met, civilians will get about 90 percent of the commercially-produced fresh vegetables in 1944.
4. If commercial production of vegetables falls short, civilian supplies probably will feel the biggest cut. Hence, the emphasis upon more and bigger Victory Gardens and home preservation of food during 1944.

Key Production States....In order of 1943 planted acreage (with percentage change for 1944).

---Vegetables for Processing---

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. Wisconsin | (up 4%) | 6. New York | (up 30%) |
| 2. California | (up 8%) | 7. Iowa | (up 4%) |
| 3. Maryland | (same) | 8. Pennsylvania | (up 4%) |
| 4. Minnesota | (up 4%) | 9. Ohio | (up 8%) |
| 5. Illinois | (up 2%) | 10. Washington | (up 5%) |

---Fresh Vegetables---

1. California	(same)	6. Arizona	(up 6%)
2. Texas	(up 12%)	7. South Carolina	(up 5%)
3. Florida	(up 35%)	8. Colorado	(down 4%)
4. New York	(up 11%)	9. Georgia	(down 7%)
5. New Jersey	(down 1%)	10. North Carolina	(up 18%)

---Interesting Facts and Factors---

***When a U.S. battleship with a crew of 2,000 puts out to sea, its provisions include 9.5 tons of canned and frozen vegetables for every 30 days it expects to be at sea.

***The average civilian eats 31 pounds of fresh vegetables annually.

***It takes 60 pounds of tomatoes, fresh weight, to produce a case of 24 No. 2 cans of tomatoes whose canned weight is 28.5 pounds.

***It takes 15 ounces of peas, garden weight, to make 20 ounces (including added water) canned weight.

***It takes 15 ounces of snap beans, garden weight, to make 19 ounces canned weight.

***It takes an acre of carrots to provide one-meal portions for 250,000 soldiers.

***A battalion of 1,000 soldiers will eat an acre of spinach a year.

***Americans obtain one-half their vitamin A and nearly two-thirds of their vitamin C from vegetables and fruits.

GROW MORE VEGETABLES IN '44

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Feb. 11, 1944

Why We Need More.....

.....In 1944

SUGAR BEETS

Goal: 951,000 planted acres.
...54 percent more than in 1943

The Increased Needs.....Chiefly for greater military and industrial consumption.

1. To assist in meeting increased military uses for sugar and in maintaining household and industrial allowances and to supplement relief supplies, the normal acreage of sugar beets was suggested by War Food Administration for 1944. The acreage established at state goal meetings is 54 percent greater than the low acreage planted in 1943.
2. More beet sugar is needed to supplement supplies of cane sugar materials which are being diverted to the production of industrial alcohol for making explosives and synthetic rubber. A quantity of sugarcane from which one million tons of sugar could be manufactured will be diverted to the making of industrial alcohol this year.
3. United Nations' supplies are inadequate to meet their requirements. Production of sugar beets affords the quickest method of increasing the total sugar supply, since the time from seed to sack is only 6 to 9 months. United States sugarcane requires at least one year to mature.

The Continuing Needs.....For civilians and our Allies.

1. Sugar supplies available to the United Nations must be shared with our fighting Allies. Britain and Russia in particular require substantial quantities of sugar.
2. Three years ago, the United States had ample sugar on hand and sources of plentiful supplies in off-shore areas. When the Japs took the Philippines, we lost a source of about one million tons of sugar a year. Occupation of Java cost the United Nations another important source of supply, Russia's loss of the Ukraine placed the largest sugar beet producing area in the world under Nazi domination.

The Key Producing States.....In order of 1943 planted acreage (with percentage increases in 1944).

1. Colorado	(26%)	5. Nebraska	(25%)
2. California	(90%)	6. Idaho	(43%)
3. Michigan	(125%)	7. Utah	(43%)
4. Montana	(33%)		

Substantial increases are planned in other producing States.

--- Interesting Facts and Factors ---

*** Diversion of sugarcane into industrial alcohol manufacture this year will release approximately 66 million bushels of grain for livestock feed and other purposes. In normal times, the principal agricultural raw material used in manufacture of industrial alcohol has been blackstrap molasses, a byproduct of cane sugar manufacture. Because of the tremendous demand for industrial alcohol for war purposes, high-test molasses containing all of the sugar taken from sugarcane is now produced for alcohol manufacture. Requirements for industrial alcohol in 1944 are three times greater than in 1942.

*** Sugar, a source of quick fuel for the body, also is an excellent preservative and improves the taste of many abundant foods, such as cereals and grain products.

*** The average American fighting man uses about twice as much sugar as he did as a civilian. Because sugar is a concentrated quick-energy food, it is customarily included in ration kits.

*** Proposed Government price support programs for 1944 include provision for sugar beet prices averaging \$12.50 per ton for sugar beets of average quality. This will be the highest price ever received by growers. The next highest was \$11.74 per ton in 1919.

*** An average ton of sugar beets will yield approximately 300 pounds of granulated sugar, 100 pounds of dried pulp (a good supplementary feed for livestock) and 80 pounds of molasses (used for making yeast and citric acid).

*** One acre of sugar beets yielding 14.4 tons of beets will provide about 3,800 pounds of sugar, about 80 pounds of compressed yeast, and enough tops, if it were possible to fully recover them, and pulp to produce about 125 pounds of dressed meat.

*** Wet pulp and tops are fed principally to beef cattle and sheep and locally to dairy cattle. Pulp is dried for shipment and feeding dairy cattle at long distances from pasture.

GROW MORE SUGAR BEETS IN '44

Feb 11, 1944

Why We Need More....

....In 1944

LEGUME AND GRASS SEEDS

The Needed Increase....Chiefly because of recent small harvests...Essential to maintain domestic seedings and for export to liberated areas.

1. Supplies of most legume and grass seeds are extremely short. Increases are essential if there are to be sufficient new seedings for hay and pasture production and for sod acreage in rotations. New seedings in 1943 were the smallest in years.
2. Pasture and forage crops are vital to livestock production, being particularly important at this time because of the increased human need for proteins. This production must be maintained at maximum levels to supply nutrition-rich dairy and meat products.
3. Nations liberated from Nazi domination should have seed quickly to help reestablish themselves. Supplying them with seed will make their devastated lands more productive and will lessen the drain upon our own supplies of food.

The Continuing Needs....To provide pastures and forage and to maintain acreage in regular crop rotations.

1. Growing of legume and grass crops has an important bearing upon future per acre yields of other crops. The desired acreage of legumes and grasses cannot be maintained, however, unless there is a much larger seed harvest in 1944 than in either of the last two years. Neither can Lend-lease demands for seed be met.
2. Land under wartime production strain must have legumes and grasses to maintain and restore its fertility, and must have cover to prevent erosion.
3. Seed production fluctuates greatly because of weather conditions. Since the acreage available for seed harvest in 1944 generally is the smallest in many years, it is important that more than the usual proportion be harvested despite inclinations to convert the crop to feed.

The Key Producing States....California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

The Situation for Critical Seeds

ALFALFA - Alfalfa seed supplies are the smallest in many years, particularly northern seed. About 56 million pounds were used by American farmers in 1943. With smaller seedings in 1943, it is likely the acreage of alfalfa hay will decline from about 15 to about 14 million acres this year.

RED CLOVER - Supplies of red clover seed have been declining since 1940. With only about 80 million pounds on hand, and probable imports of only 20,000 pounds, our total supply in 1944 will be about 90 percent of a year ago. There have been requests for more than 4 million pounds for export but very little can be shipped because of the urgent need in this country.

ALSIKE CLOVER - Two small crops of alsike clover seed have reduced our supply to about 14 million pounds, about two-thirds of normal. By cutting exports to 10 percent of last year and importing one million pounds we can provide for approximately 90 percent of normal use in 1944.

SWEET CLOVER - Production of sweet clover seed in 1943 was the smallest since 1922 and only about one-half the 10-year average. Carryover of old seed is very low. Total U. S. supply in 1944 will be less than half the usual seeding.

LADINO CLOVER - This clover is rapidly becoming popular in northeastern states as a pasture legume. It would take more than one million pounds of seed to meet the indicated demand for 1944. This is three times the harvest in either of the last two years.

ORCHARD GRASS - Present supplies of orchard grass total only 6 million pounds compared with requests for more than 8 million pounds. The United Kingdom with a great need for orchard grass to maintain pastures, has asked for more than 4 million pounds. Requirements in the U. S. usually range from 2 to 3 million pounds annually, but only about 1.2 million pounds was used last year. The supply for 1944 is far below normal domestic consumption.

SUDAN GRASS - Since Sudan grass is generally recognized as the most desirable emergency forage crop in case of drought, a large reserve supply is needed. Present supplies are inadequate to meet normal demands.

---- Interesting Facts and Factors ----

***Hay production per hay-consuming animal unit in 1943 was equal to the 1937-41 average only because yields per acre were 10 percent above the 10-year average.

***Government support prices will be in effect for seed of most principal legumes and grasses, and payments will be made under the 1944 AAA program for harvesting seed.

***A reduced acreage of legumes with resulting smaller production of hay and less sod land will reduce the productive capacity of farms.

GROW MORE LEGUME AND GRASS SEED IN '44

Feb. 11, 1944

Why We Need More

....In 1944

VICTORY GARDENS

Goal: 22 million gardens
....2 million more than last year

The Increased Needs....For home-garden food which will make more commercially-grown food available for military and export requirements and at the same time save labor, transportation, and materials required for commercial production and distribution.

1. Nearly two-fifths of our commercially canned vegetables are being allocated to non-civilian consumers this year (compared with less than one-third last year). As for fresh vegetables, the army alone plans to buy one billion dollars' worth of perishable foods, including many vegetables, this year.
2. Civilian consumption of fresh vegetables has increased greatly in recent years. Rationing of meat, butter, and certain other foods makes it more important than ever that civilians get an abundance of vegetables and fruits to insure a balanced diet.
3. Victory Gardens offer provident-minded families, both in the city and in the country, a chance to provide all or an important part of their own vegetable requirements.

The Key Production Areas....Every suitable plat of fertile land....the backyard, the vacant lot down the street, the community garden plot.

---Interesting Facts and Factors---

***Victory Gardens produced eight million tons of food in 1943. This output would fill 160,000 freight cars or 800 Liberty ships.

***Nutritionists advise the planting of more "leafy" and "yellow" vegetables. The most valuable garden "crops"(from the standpoint of labor and land required vs. food value received)are tomatoes, string beans, carrots, cabbage, and onions.

***Victory Gardeners should not only grow all the food possible, they should also see that none of their output is wasted. Surpluses usually can be canned, preserved, dried, or stored.

***Three-fourths of U. S. families put up an average of 165 cans or jars of food last year. Nearly half of these families grew all the vegetables which they canned.

GROW MORE VICTORY GARDENS IN '44

